

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

CD NO.

COUNTRY ~~COMMUNIST CHINA~~DATE OF
INFORMATION July 21-27, 1952

SUBJECT INDICATIONS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL VULNERABILITIES

HOW
PUBLISHED

DATE DIST. 29 Aug 52

WHERE
PUBLISHED

NO. OF PAGES 3

DATE
PUBLISHEDSUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE

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CPW Report No. 32-A -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(July 21 - 27, 1952)

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1. (1c) RELATIONS WITH SATELLITES:

Peking announced (July 23) that a Czech Army troupe under Lt. Gen. Yaroslav had arrived in Peking to present both Czech and Soviet artistic performances. Peking said in numeral code (July 21) that the first Polish film with Chinese dialogue, "A Street in Warsaw," would be seen in Peking theaters on Polish National Day, and then would appear throughout China. Peking (July 22) announced that a Polish art troupe was on its way to China, and that a pictorial exhibit, "Poland Today," would be shown in Peking. Shanghai announced (July 27) that Chu Te and other high officials would be present at the inauguration of the games by the Polish basketball team under direction of the Polish Minister of Health.

2. (1c) SOVIET TECHNICAL GUIDANCE;

Anshan stated (July 27) that Anshan steel mill workers had adopted superior Soviet methods following demonstrations sponsored by the Party Committee. Chinchow said (July 25) that worker Kuo Chang-chiang of the Chinchow match factory saved material by using Soviet methods to cut match sticks. Dairen claimed (July 23) that production and efficiency had been advanced in the Dairen railway shops through adoption of Soviet experiences. Wuhsi reported (July 23) that the Taming textile mill adopted Soviet methods after 6 months of experimenting.

Wuhan announced (July 28) that the Central and South China Government had sent a message of appreciation to Petrov in the USSR for his technical assistance in construction of the Chingchiang project. Wuhan stated (July 21) that a model team in the Pinghsiang colliery, Kiangsi, set coal production records in June by adopting Soviet methods. Soviet techniques made it possible for the Hankow Railway Administration to increase locomotive speed 1.6 km. per hour. Wuhan announced (July 27) that workers in the Chengchow Railway Bureau had accepted the challenge of other bureaus to adopt Soviet methods in fulfilling the 500-km.-per-day goal.

Anshan reported (July 23) that special meetings had been called in the Anshan No. 2 steel mill because of irresponsibility and shoddy work. Dairen said (July 23) that the Party Committee had declared the strengthening of political work to be the most important task in Dairen, as there was confusion among the workers, lack of discipline, waste, and a hesitancy to accept progressive Soviet experiences. Tsinan reported (July 26) that technicians in the Kuomin No. 2 textile mill had been accused of rightist thinking.

3. (2a) WAR BURDENS:

Peking announced in numeral code (July 22) that models would be selected among servicemen's dependents and persons rendering preferential treatment in order to promote the program. Harbin reported (July 26) that Armymen's dependents in Acheng Hsien, Sungchiang, had expressed satisfaction with preferential treatment there. Chinchow announced (July 26) that the Liaosi Government had called for full implementation of the program by Aug. 1. Chinchow added (July 25) that workers in the Chinchow dyestuffs factory spent their Sundays helping dependents of Armymen.

Shanghai announced (July 23) that the Shantung Government had organized teams to inspect the progress of the preferential treatment program. Hangchow stated (July 24) that the Chekiang Government had contributed 700,000 catties of grain to Army dependents and called for local authorities to help in solving the preferential treatment problem. Sian stated (July 26) that a Northwest Government directive calling for full implementation of the program by Aug. 1 was receiving good response.

4. (2 a) WAR PROPAGANDA:

Peking asserted (July 27) that the U.S. Navy had staged maneuvers July 22 in the Taiwan Strait near the Chinese coast in an effort to influence the truce talks. Belligerent statements by Adm. Radford clearly demonstrated the U.S. policy of attempting to get by threats what could not be obtained at the conference table, but "history has showed that the strong and gallant Chinese people are not to be daunted by provocations," which will only "cause the aggressor to suffer tragic defeats."

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Peking reported in numeral code (July 22) that India and Indonesia had refused to participate in the U.S. scheme for a neutral inspection of Kojé. Peking (July 25) quoted from an article in L'HUMANITE saying that 159 U.S. Air Force officers had refused to fly, though actually they were not afraid to fly and were merely refusing to fight in Korea. Peking added (July 25) that U.S. air defense operations in southern Japan were a failure because of the opposition of the Japanese people, which had forced Yoshida to hesitate before approving the Nara project.

Peking announced in numeral code (July 22) that the Political Department of the Chinese Volunteers in Korea was selecting groups to attend Army Day celebrations in Peking Aug. 1. Peking reported (July 23) that the People's Revolutionary Committee had adopted 24 slogans calling for a strong and modern Army to defend the Nation.

5. (2c) ECONOMIC SHORTAGES:

Kunming stated (July 24) that Kunming Telecommunications Bureau workers had successfully repaired old machinery and kept it running. Shanghai reported (July 22) that the East China Textile Administration was implementing the Textile Ministry directive to starch cotton goods only lightly, and others not at all. Peking reported in numeral code (July 24) that costs were being saved in the Southwest by eliminating truck shipments from Chungking to Kunming and sending the goods by water from Chungking to Luhsien, by truck to Chanyi, and by water to Kunming.

6. (2d) FOREIGN TRADE NEEDS:

Peking announced (July 21) that the recently established Association for the Promotion of Sino-Japanese Trade held several conferences, and added (July 22) that the U.S. policy of refusing the just demands of the Japanese people for a resumption of trade with China was arousing popular indignation. Peking announced (July 21) that China had signed a barter agreement with Bulgaria, and (July 25) a trade agreement with Hungary.

7. (3b) RESISTANCE TO INNOVATIONS:

Tsinan reported (July 25) that 117 women had committed suicide or had been murdered this year in the Wenteng Special Administrative District, Shantung. A special investigation into implementation of the marriage laws was ordered. Kunming reported (July 25) that the Yunnan Government had accused cadres of breaking and not adequately publicizing the laws on marriage and divorce.

Wuhsi announced (July 23) that junior high school students in Wuhsien, Kiangsu, had agreed, following indoctrination, to obey Government orders to matriculate in high school or accept the jobs assigned by the Government. Hangchow reported (July 25) that 43,000 Chekiang high school teachers undergoing ideological remolding had been ordered to accept criticism and "get rid of their unnecessary worry."

8. (3c) STEPS TOWARD REGIMENTATION:

Tsinan reported (July 22) that Shantung cargo handlers and communications and transport workers had been amalgamated "upon instructions from higher authorities." Sian announced (July 23) that the Northwest Department of Personnel was carrying out a check to see that the right technicians were in the right jobs. Kunming stated (July 24) that the reactionary Transport Workers Union of Koshu Hsien, Yunnan, had been purged, and was now in the hands of the workers.

Dairen announced (July 21) that Dairen students would be sent to summer camps for indoctrination, starting July 25. Tsinan stated (July 23) that the Shantung Government had organized a committee to handle "unified high school enrollment." Sian announced (July 22) that the Northwest Education Committee had arranged for "unified college entrance examinations," and following preliminary examination the candidates would be given a course in indoctrination.

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9. (3e) AGRICULTURAL REMOLDING:

Shanghai reported (July 23) that at 122 State farms in southern Kiangsu with excellent wheat production records, cadres were busy giving demonstrations to peasants. In northern Kiangsu leading farmers now were taking the course in use of modern farm equipment at the State farm near Yangchow, where in the year they would learn to operate tractors and heavy farm equipment. Sian said (July 25) that the Sian Youth Corps and the Northwest College of Agriculture had arranged a summer camp for children that would include visits to State farms.

Sian announced (July 25) that landlords and other reactionary elements had been purged from mutual-aid teams in Ningsia. Chungking complained (July 21) that in Tungliang Hsien, Szechwan, the failure of cadres caused disorders among mutual-aid teams, which failed because the peasants took no interest in the meetings and were selected without consultation. Chungking added (July 23) that in many areas of southern and eastern Szechwan the mutual-aid teams existed in name only. In Lushun Hsien, Sikang, where peasants still hesitated to raise production through fear of higher taxes, higher production plans were ignored by the peasants.

10. (4) OVERSEAS AFFAIRS:

Peking declared in numeral code (July 22) that methods used by the Japanese Government to implement the Subversive Activities Prevention Law gave further evidence of the "fascism of the reactionary clique ruling Japan," and added (July 25) that Japanese cultural workers and Diet members had denounced the "American made" bill. Peking said in numeral code (July 23) that the Japan Communist Party had called for a struggle against the bill.

Peking stated (July 23) that Overseas Chinese in Thailand were initiating a protest campaign against the unreasonable increase in the alien registration tax by the Thai Government, and added (July 25) that Overseas Chinese meeting in Foochow had issued a protest. Peking reported in numeral code (July 27) that the India-China Friendship Association would hold a pictorial exhibit in the Calcutta Mohammedan Institute on People's Liberation Army Day, Aug. 1.

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